have been dredged by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries Steamer ALBATROSS in 61 fathoms south of Unimak Island, Alaska. In his remarks he calls attention to its close resemblance to the fresh-water shell *Anculosa dilatata* Conrad. Both here and in 1902 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 24, no. 1264, pp. 550–551, pl. 38, fig. 4), he places this form provisionally near *Trichotropis*. In his Summary of the Marine Shellbearing Mollusks of the Northwest Coast of America (Bull. 112, 1921, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 160), he erects a distinct family for this genus, placing it immediately after the Rissoinidae. Thiele (Handbuch der Syst. Weichtier-kunde, vol. 1, 1929, p. 245) places this family, which he prefaces with a query, after the family Trichotropidae, and most recently Wenz (Handbuch der Paläozoologie, vol. 6, Gastropoda, pt. 4, 1940, p. 896) disposes of it in the same way. The anomalous nature of this species, which has never been found since the original discovery, has on several occasions strongly aroused our attention, and after preparing a radula from the dried-up animal of one of the shells and carefully comparing the shell, operculum, and radula with those of the Anculosae, it is quite clear that we are here dealing with specimens of *Anculosa dilatata* Conrad.

In the collection of the U. S. National Museum there are several lots of *A. dilatata* collected in West Virginia by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries at approximately the same time when the specimens of *Anaplocamus* were supposed to have been dredged. With these, the specimens from the type lot of *Anaplocamus borealis* agree very closely in general appearance. Undoubtedly a mix-up in locality labels is to blame for this unusual state of affairs. The generic name, therefore, may be used for this group of somewhat atypical Anculosae, whose claim to valid distinctness awaits closer anatomical study. This note calls attention to the availability of the name for these fresh-water forms, and to the fact that the family Anaplocamidae, and the name *Anaplocamus borealis* Dall, are to be stricken from the rolls of marine mollusks.

UINTA MOUNTAIN MOLLUSKS

By JACK WOOLSTENHULME
Sec. Lieut., U. S. Marine Corps[1]

The following collections from the Uinta Mountains of Utah and vicinity were made in 1939–41. Earlier records from this

[1] Home address: Kamas, Utah. Graduate assistant (on leave of absence), Biology Dept. University of Utah.

area were published in a previous report (Woolstenhulme, J., May 20, 1942. New records of Mollusca. Bull. U. of Utah, Vol. 32, No. 11—Biol. Ser., Vol. 6, No. 9—pp. 3–14). This study represents a preliminary printing of a portion of the material for the Master's thesis at the University of Utah, prepublished because of interruption of my graduate work by call to active duty in the U. S. Marine Corps.

I wish to thank Dr. R. V. Chamberlin, head of the Biology Department, for facilities, for financial aid, and for permission to prepublish this material; also my graduate committee, Dr. David T. Jones, chairman; Calvin Riehins, who served as chairman the first year; Dr. William Behle; and Dr. Seville Flowers, for guidance, constructive criticism, and for approval of the above prepublication plan; and again, Dr. Jones, who, after my call to the service, aided in condensing the material into the present form.

The Uinta Mountains are unique, not only as the highest mountains in the State of Utah, but as one of the few east-west ranges in the western United States. Their present configuration, especially in regard to the numerous lakes, is a result of Pleistocene and recent glaciation. The Uinta Mountains have been quite inaccessible, and parts are yet unexplored. The road through Kamas has for several years been one of the main approaches to the region. Ecological notes are withheld for the present, that here a systematic list of species may be presented, which reports all my collecting to date. Duplicates of some of the species are being deposited in the molluscan collections of the Museum of Invertebrate Zoology of the University of Utah.

In order to conserve space, all localities, in alphabetic order, are numbered in parentheses as below. Subsequent to this list the number of the locality alone will be used. (1) Beaver Creek Canyon, Kamas, Utah; (2) Center Canyon, ten miles up Daniel's Canyon, Heber City, Utah; (3) Chalk Creek, twelve miles east of Coalville; (4) Daniel's Canyon, Utah; (5) Daniel's Canyon, five miles from Heber City, Utah; (6) Daniel's Canyon, head of canyon; (7) Duchesne, Utah, stream one mile west of town; (8) Duchesne, Utah, stream three miles north of town; (9) Duchesne, Utah, three miles west of town; (10) Echo, Utah, two miles east of town; (11) Echo Canyon, five miles east of Echo, Utah; (12) Echo Canyon, ten miles east of Echo; (13) Echo Canyon, twenty

miles east of Echo; (14) Echo Reservoir, east side, two miles north of Coalville; (15) Evanston, Wyoming, three miles west of town; (16) Evanston, Wyoming, one mile west of town; (17) Evanston, Wyoming, one mile east of town; (18) Francis, Utah, two miles west of Francis; (19) Francis, Utah, two miles west of Francis, in spring along Provo River; (20) Hayden's Pass, Uinta Mountains, Utah, elevation 10,500 ft.; (21) Hayden's Peak, west slope, elevation 11,000 ft.; (22) Heber City, two miles north of town; (23) Heber City, three miles east of town; (24) Hoyt's Canyon, two miles east of Oakley, Utah; (25) Indian Hollow, two miles west of Kamas; (26) Kamas, Utah; (27) Kamas, Utah, two miles west of town; (28) Kamas, Utah, six miles east of Kamas; (29) Kamas, Utah, eleven miles north of Kamas; (30) Kamas, Utah, mouth of Beaver Creek Canyon; (31) Kamas, Utah, diversion canal, one mile north of town; (32) Maxwell Spring, Beaver Creek Canyon, Kamas, Utah; (33) Mirror Lake, meadow three miles east of the lake, Kamas, Utah; (34) Red Pine Canyon, Uinta Mountains, Kamas, Utah; (35) Roosevelt, Utah; (36) Roosevelt, Utah, stream west of town; (37) Roosevelt, Utah, stream midway between Roosevelt and Ft. Duchesne, Utah; (38) Roosevelt, Utah, swamp, five miles west of town; (39) Smith-Morehouse Canyon, Weber Canyon, eleven miles east of Oakley, Utah; (40) Strawberry Reservoir, Utah; (41) Strawberry Reservoir, stream along highway, two miles west of reservoir; (42) Vernal, Utah, three miles north of town; (43) Weber Canyon at Oakley, Utah; (44) Weber River, one mile west of Oakley, Utah; and (45) Woodland, Utah, Bench Creek.

The list of species is systematically, instead of alphabetically, arranged. I regard the new record of *Radix auricularia* (L.)[2] as one of the outstanding records of the list. In second place, I should rate the record of *Orcohelix peripherica weberiana* Pils. In the list below the locality is first given by number in parentheses, then the date, and finally the number of specimens. Semicolons appear between each record.

Systematic List of Species

Margaritifera margaritifera (Linn.). (26), Jul. 16, 1939, several.

Musculium truncatum (Linsley). (45), Sept. 5, 1940, two adults; (33), Sept. 13, 1941, one.

[2] Since the author's enlistment some controversy has arisen over *Radix auricularia* (cf. Frank C. Baker, Naut., Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 105–106, Jan. 1942) which may require further checking of this record.—David T. Jones.

Musculium uintaense (Call). (18), Oct. 19, 1941, two; (33), Sept. 13, 1941, seven; (25), Oct. 4, 1941, four; (26), Sept. 6, 1940, one; (45), Sept. 5, 1940, five.

Pisidium abditum Haldeman. (13), Oct. 24, 1941, three; (41), Nov. 10, 1941, one; (20), Sept. 13, 1941, one; (32), Jul. 15, 1939, two; (26), Sept. 6, 1940, two.

Pisidium compressum Prime. (26), Sept. 6, 1940, one.

Pisidium variabile Prime. (39), Sept. 17, 1939, two; (26), June 12, 1939, several; (32), July 15, 1939, one; (27), Aug. 24, 1939, two.

Vallonia pulchella (Müller). (1), Aug. 31, 1939, several.

Vallonia albula Sterki. (24), Oct. 10, 1941, four; (29), Nov. 4, 1939, five (D. Mulaik); (39), June 18, 1940, four.

Vallonia gracilicosta Reinhardt. (2), Nov. 9, 1941, ten.

Oreohelix periperica weberiana Pilsbry. (14), Oct. 11, 1941, four.

Oreohelix strigosa depressa (Cockerell). (14), Oct. 11, 1941, eight; (12), Oct. 24, 1941, four; (19), Nov. 9, 1941, nine; (23), Nov. 1, 1941, five; (5), Oct. 10, 1940, four; (21), Aug. 6, 1941, two; (39), Sept. 2, 1939, four (high-spired); (34), July 5, 1939, two.

Microphysula ingersolli (Bland). (39), Sept. 17, 1939, one; (24), Oct. 10, 1941, one; (6), Nov. 10, 1941, three.

Pupilla blandi Morse. (45), Sept. 5, 1940, one; (39), June 18, 1940, five; (29), Nov. 4, 1939, two (D. Mulaik); (26), Sept. 20, 1939, one (seven whorls); (24), Oct. 10, 1941, three; (13), Oct. 24, 1941, two; (6), Nov. 10, 1941, one; (2), Nov. 9, 1941, three (six and a half whorls).

Vertigo modesta parietalis (Ancey). (33), Sept. 13, 1941, two.

Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller). (45), Sept. 5, 1940, one.

Vitrina alaskana Dall. (28), Oct. 20, 1940, one (S. and D. Mulaik); (29), Nov. 4, 1939, six (D. Mulaik); (4), Oct. 15, 1939 (Stanley Mulaik); (39), June 18, 1940, one; (32), Sept. 20, 1939, two; (45), Sept. 5, 1940, four; (6), Nov. 10, 1941, seven; (13), Oct. 24, 1941, two; (33) Sept. 13, one.

Euconulus fulvus alaskensis (Pilsbry). (6), Nov. 10, 1941, three; (24), Oct. 10, 1941, four; (45), Sept. 5, 1940, two; (39), June 18, 1940, one; (26), Sept. 20, 1939, two.

Zonitoides nitidus (Müller). (45), Sept. 5, 1940, four; (26), Sept. 6, 1940, four.

Zonitoides arboreus (Say). (29), Nov. 4, 1939; two (D. Mulaik); (28), Oct. 20, 1940, five (S. and D. Mulaik); (39), June 18, 1940, three; (26), Sept. 6, 1940, fourteen; (4), Oct. 15, 1939 (S. Mulaik); (24), Oct. 10, 1941, two.

Deroceras agreste (Müll.) (26), Sept. 20, 1939, several.

Deroceras gracile Raf. (26), Sept. 6, 1940; several; (35), Nov. 9, 1941, ten.

Discus cronkhitei (Newcomb). (45), Sept. 5, 1940, two; (26), Sept. 6, 1940, five; (39), June 18, 1940, two; (14), Oct. 11, 1941, four.

Discus cronkhitei anthonyi Pilsbry. (6), Nov. 10, 1941, four; (24), Oct. 10, 1941, one; (45), Sept. 15, 1940, five; (39), Sept. 17, 1939, one; (28), Oct. 20, 1940, one (S. and D. Mulaik); (30), Jul. 2, 1939, several.

Punctum pygmaeum Draparnaud. (33), Sept. 13, 1941, one; (26), Sept. 6, 1940, several.

Succinea avara Say. (26), Sept. 6, 1940, several; (16), Oct. 24, 1941, one; (13), Oct. 24, 1941, three; (14), Oct. 11, 1941, six (lymnoid form).

Radix auricularia (Linn.). (19), Oct. 19, 1941, several.

Stagnicola caperata (Say). (32), Sept. 20, 1939, two; (8), Nov. 9, 1941, two; (23), Nov. 1, 1941, seven.

Stagnicola palustris nuttalliana (Lea). (44), Oct. 19, 1941, ten; (36), Nov. 9, 1941, eleven; (3), Oct. 11, 1941, three; (22), Nov. 9, 1941, nine; (37), Nov. 9, 1941, one; (41), Nov. 10, 1941, one (small); (19), Oct. 19, 1941, three; (14), Oct. 11, 1941, three; (17), Oct. 24, 1941, several; (40), Oct. 5, 1940, three; (31), Apr. 7, 1939, three; (45), Sept. 5, 1940, one; (8), Oct. 5, 1940, one.

Fossaria obrussa (Say). (15), Oct. 24, 1941, one; (13), Oct. 24, 1941, one.

Helisoma trivolvis trivolvis (Say). (14), Oct. 11, 1941, six.

Gyraulus parvus Say. (38), Nov. 9, 1941, ten.

Gyraulus vermicularis (Gould). (10), Oct. 24, 1941, one; (14), Oct. 11, 1941, one; (13), Oct. 24, 1941, two; (40), Oct. 5, 1941, several.

Physa ampullacea (Gould). (45), Sept. 5, 1940, several; (40), Oct. 5, 1940, one; (32), Sept. 20, 1939, four; (9), Oct. 5, 1940, six; (42), Oct. 5, 1940, several; (19), Oct. 19, 1941, ten; (16), Oct. 24, 1941, two; (25), Oct. 4, 1941, five; (23), Nov. 1, 1941, several; (37), Nov. 9, 1941, one; (14), Oct. 11, 1941, two; (13), Oct. 24, 1941, five.

Physa virgata (Gould). (14), Oct. 11, 1941, one; (40), Oct. 5, 1940, three.

Paludestrina longinqua (Gould). (7), Nov. 9, 1941, five; (11), Oct. 24, 1941, four; (2), Nov. 9, 1941, several; (37), Nov. 9, 1941, one; (26), Apr. 7, 1939, several; (43), Apr. 7, 1939, one.

Valvata humeralis californica Pilsbry. (40), Oct. 5, 1940, several.

HELICODISCUS IN THE WEST INDIES

By H. A. PILSBRY

This genus of land snails, widely spread in continental North America, has only quite recently been known from the West Indies. Dr. C. G. Aguayo[1] in 1935 reported an undetermined Cuban species from Rejondón de Báguanos, Holguin. Years ago my friend Charles T. Ramsden sent two specimens of a species somewhat resembling *H. singleyanus* and *H. nummus,* from Oriente Province. I give myself the pleasure of naming it for him.

Helicodiscus ramsdeni, new species. Fig. 1a.

Guaso River at confluence with Jaibo River, Guantánamo, Cuba. Type and paratype 46706 A.N.S.P., collected by Charles T. Ramsden, 1914.

The minute shell is subdiscoidal, broadly umbilicate, the umbilicus contained about 3⅔ times in the diameter, the spire slightly convex; whorls very slowly increasing. The surface is glossy, closely and distinctly striate, and with many impressed spiral lines about as widely spaced as the striae. Aperture lunate, wider than in the *H. parallelus* group, about as in *H. singleyanus.* Lip simple. No internal teeth seen. Height 0.8 mm., diameter 1.6 mm.; 3¾ whorls.

[1] Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. Nat. "Felipe Poey," 9: 123.